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ABSTRACT

Selected statistics on health and education in Nevada are presented, mainly for the 1988 and 1989 school years. Some facts are provided about students, teachers, and classrooms in Nevada. The total enrollment in Nevada schools in 1989 was 176,464, which represents an increase by 5% from 168,353 in 1988. Enrollment in Nevada grew at the fastest rate of any state in the nation, but increases in state financial support for education lagged behind. The number of Nevada classroom teachers showed a 12-year 4% increase to 8,699 in 1989. Teachers in Nevada were paid at about the national average. Nevada's classrooms continue to be very crowded; the student to teacher ratio in 1989 was 26 to 1. Related statistics on health and social issues in Nevada include information on: (1) substance abuse; (2) crack addicted infants and infants with fetal alcohol syndrome; (3) lost productivity costs; (4) health care costs and cost-effectiveness of alcohol and drug treatment; (5) youth suicide; (6) child abuse; and (7) teen pregnancy. Criminal repository statistics for the state are provided for: drug abuse violations; substance abuse related traffic fatalities; spousal abuse incidents; sentencing statistics for narcotics abusers; alcohol and drug related arrests; and drug abuse by clients in treatment. A 48-item list of references is provided. (SLD)

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SELECTED EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

Nevada and National

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STATISTICS

Nevada and National

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A. FACTS ABOUT K-12 EDUCATION IN NEVADA

A1. Students

Enrollment continues to grow at the fastest rate in the nation. (1)

The statewide graduation rate is 72%, ranking Nevada 31st in the country. (2)

Nevada is among about a dozen states that are formally addressing the dropout problem.

Total enrollment in Nevada schools in 1989 was 176,464 increasing by 5% from 168,353 in 1988. The 1989 elementary enrollment showed a one-year increase of 8% to 101,516. (1)

The percentage of Nevada seniors going on to college is remaining flat or decreasing, as evidenced by the numbers of students taking these exams. (5)

The Nevada American College Test (ACT) composite scores were 19.0, same as in 1988. ACT scores for Nevada students have remained slightly above the national average each year since 1986. 34% of the 1989 senior class took the ACT exam. (1)

The Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) scores in math increased slightly to 487, while verbal decreased at the same 1 point level. Nevada SAT scores remain higher than the national average. 20% of 1989 senior class took the SAT exam. (1)

Private school enrollments decreased from 8,853 in 1988 to 8,278 in 1989. The percentage of private school to public school enrollments has decreased each year since 1986.

For school year ending 1989, the dropout rate was 11.9% for all 9-12 grade students. It increases each year from 5.7% in 9th grade to 16.2% in 12th grade. This figure describes the 4,780 (9.5%) of Nevada students who drop out during the standard school year, but also includes an additional 1,198 who dropped out but returned to school in the same grade the next year by December 15th. These students have nonetheless left school during the standard school year. This statistic applies to an annual dropout rate. (3)

Dropping out in 1989 hit hardest the black and Hispanic children. They comprise over 25% of students who drop out. Asians drop out least of all (6.3%), less than whites (9.0). (3)

The cost to the taxpayer of Nevada dropouts in only one year, 1989, is estimated conservatively at $124 million. (5)

9,407 students graduated from Nevada high schools in 1989. Adult diplomas were granted to 340 students and 11 received certificates of attendances. Some 2,101 students qualified for a GED in 1989. (1)

Over 37% of the 47,119 high school students were enrolled in occupational education courses in the 11 school districts particpating in the federally funded occupational education programs. (1)

Special education students number 15,261, up from 14,309 in 1988. They account for 9% of the total student enrollment in 1989. Of these, 82% were mainstreamed. (1)

The numbers of students in all ethnic categories are increasing. However, most notable is the rate of growth among Hispanic students. At the current rate of growth, the Hispanic student population will comprise the second largest minority in Nevada schools within 3 years, surpassing black students. (2)

The numbers of Caucasian and black students as a percentage of the total student pool *is decreasing.* American Indians have stayed the same. (2)

In 1983 the teen birth rate showed a steep increase after 5 years of actually declining after the peak years 1979-1982. The percentage in 1988 is still lower than years 1981 and 82. (2)

Between 5.5 and 6.5% of Nevada females give birth before age 19. It should be noted these "teenbirths" include women ages 0-19. This teenbirth rate does not include the numbers of induced abortions, or miscarriages. If these figures are added into the number of actual live births, it could likely suggest over 10% of the 7-12 grade females become pregnant. (2)

Regarding programs in Nevada for pregnant students: of the 11 Nevada districts responding:

46% (6) have programs available district wide
53% (5) do not offer district wide programs

It appears there is significant fluctuation across the state in the availability of district wide programs for schooled women who become pregnant. It is safe to conclude that a slight majority of Nevada districts do not have some form of district wide program in place. (2)

It is apparent the districts which already have programs in place have multifaceted programs which involve educational programming, counseling, and usually homebound services. One district offers district wide services which involve only counseling but not educational services. Two districts offer services which include the provision of child care while mother is attending school. (2)

It appears that programs which provide for care for the infants while mother is attending school are located only in the urban districts. In these programs a total of approximately 115 women are served, which approximates 5.1% of the number of teen births reported in Nevada in 1988. It is reasonable to conclude that very few women (possibly less than 1 out of 10) who might desire child care services are afforded the opportunity to benefit from such services.

A2. Teachers

Many new education professionals are starting at higher than entry level salaries.

Statewide Nevada teachers received a 4.5% increase in salaries over 1988. For 1989, the average teacher now earns $28,840. Compared nationally, for 1989 Nevada ranks 23rd in teacher salaries, but still below the national average of $29,648. (1)

The number of Nevada classroom teachers showed a 12 year 4% increase to 8,699 in 1989. There were 4,331 elementary teachers, 3,139 secondary, 1,025 special education teachers and 204 occupational. (1)

The teachers were predominately white (90%), 6% were black, 2% Hispanic, and Asian and Native American were 1% each. (1)

24% of elementary and 38 % of secondary teachers held an advanced degree in 1989. The salary of Nevada teachers increased 4.5% from $27,599 in 1988 to $28,836 in 1989. (1)

A3. Classrooms/Buildings:

Nevada's classrooms continue to be very crowded. The pupil:teacher ratio stands in 1989 at 26:1. (1)

Private school enrollments have decreased from 8,853 in 1988 to 8,278 in 1989. The percentage of private school enrollments has decreased each year and stands at 4.7% in 1989. (1)

While Nevada teacher salaries are comparable to other states, their working conditions are not; Nevada teachers are expected to work with many more children when compared to their counterparts in other states; in the fall of 1987, the student/teacher ratio of 20.2:1 ranked Nevada 50th out of 51. (9)

Nevada teachers find it much harder to find some one to turn to compared to their counterparts in other states; such as assistance from counselors, psychologists and other professional support staff -- Nevada's student/staff ratio in 1987 was 17.5:1, ranking Nevada at 51st in a national ranking. (9)

As of the school year ending 1989, there were 310 public schools in Nevada, increasing by 10 schools since 1987. (1)

	1987	1989
elementary schools	195	208
middle schools	42	41
high schools	53	55
special schools	10	6
TOTAL SCHOOLS	300	310

On an average day in Nevada, about 92% of the total enrollment attended schools, that is, out of 176,494 students, there were 162,709 students actually at school. (2)

B. FACTS ABOUT K-12 EDUCATION IN NEVADA VS. NATIONAL COMPARISONS

In 1988, Nevada ranks #1 in the percent change in total resident population, 1977-1987. (4)

In 1988, Nevada ranks #1 in the percent change in total resident population, 1986-1987. (4)

In 1988, Nevada is comparable with the percent of school age children in the total population compared with the national average. (4)

From 1977 to 1988 Nevada had a 100% increase in residents 65 years and older, the fastest in the nation (nat. avg. 24.5 increase). (4)

In 1988, Nevada is one of only 12 states having less than 200,000 students statewide. (4)

In 1988, Nevada has the fastest rate of enrollment increase in the country (4.8%). (4)

Nevada ranked #1 in the country as having enjoyed the highest percentage increase in personal income from 1986-1987 in the country. This does not however result in increases towards education, -- as Nevada ranks 50st out of 51 when spending for the public school system. (4)

Nevada citizens are above the national average in per capita personal income. (4)

During 1988, Nevada Teachers were paid about average. (4)

Nevada ranked 49th in the country during 1987-88 for the amount of school revenues from the Federal Government. (4)

Between 1981 and 1986 Nevada has had one of the highest percentages of population increases, however at the same time, state expenditures rose very slowly -- only three states were slower. For example, while the national average population increase was 5.9%, Nevada reported a 16.3% increase (only two states grew faster). However, while our state saw this high population increase, our state funding for education increased by only 19.4%, compared to the national average of 39.3%. (only three states increased at a slower pace). (8)

While the national enrollment *declined* by an average of 3.1%, Nevada saw a 1.3% increase. However, the percentage of total population attending school in Nevada is 17.6%, compared with the national average of 19.0%. This could indicate that the student/taxpayer ratio in our state is certainly within reasonable expectations. (8)

The percentage of state revenues which are used for education are comparable with the national averages. (7)

The national average of state support increased by 49.5 % while Nevada's state support increased by only 12.2% -- only two states were slower in increasing support for education. (8)

Nationally each state's support per pupil increased by 54%, Nevada saw their per pupil support increase by only 10.8% only two states showed less of an increase in per pupil support. (8)

When based on per capita earned income, *Nevada showed a substantial decrease* of 24.1% in support for public education, at a time when the national average showed an *increase* of 6%. (8)

Nevada earmarks only 25.8% of general sales and slot taxes towards education, much less than in most other states. (8)

C. RELATED STATISTICS ON HEALTH/SOCIAL ISSUES

C1. Substance Abuse

Nevada consumes 1% of all alcohol in the country. (10)

Nevada experiences $1.3 billion of the annual $136 billion in economic losses due to alcohol problems. (10)

Nevada ranks "No. 2" in the nation in alcohol consumption.

In Washoe County, arrests for cocaine trafficking rose from 60 in 1987 to 110 in 1988 a 54.5% increase. (11)

In 1988, there were 10, 449 DUI arrests statewide.

In 1988, there were 222 fatal accidents with alcohol involved and 9 fatal accidents with drugs involved. (12)

Between 1982 and 1988, Nevada experienced a 618% increase in inmate DUI and reckless driving admissions 28 to 201 respectively. (13)

Nevada has 471 AIDS cases or 3% of the national total. (14)

Nevada has 471 AIDS cases. 91, or 19.3% are IV drug users.

As of 1988, Nevada had a minimum of 5,800 IV drug abusers or 4.3% of the 1,344,788 national IV users. (15)

Nevada ranked "No. 2" in the nation for cirrhosis in 1987. (11)

Bureau Of Alcohol and Drug Abuse (BADA) funded treatment programs and provided treatment to 21,204 substance abusers from July, 1988 through June, 1989. (17)

Primary substance abuse problem at admission for adults in Bureau Of Alcohol and Drug Abuse treatment programs was 50.4% alcohol and 49.6% drugs. (17)

Primary substance abuse problem at admission for youths in Bureau Of Alcohol and Drug Abuse funded treatment programs was 24.7% alcohol and 75.3% drugs. (17)

In 1989, 47% of substantiated cases of child abuse in Washoe County involved drugs. (16)

In FY 1989, Nevada Mental Health Institute had 1,499 admits, of which 232, or 15.5%, had a primary substance abuse problem. (17)

July 1988 to March 1989, Southern Nevada/Adult Mental Health had 2,884 admits, of which 523 or 18.1%, had a primary substance abuse problem. (17)

An estimated 18 million Americans are alcoholics or problem drinkers. (18)

IV drug users are the fastest growing group of persons with AIDS. (18)

1 to 1.5 million Americans are infected with HIV which causes AIDS. (18)

1,300 pediatric AIDS have been reported in the U.S. (9)

75% of perinatal AIDS cases are children whose mothers used IV drugs or were sexual partners with IV drug users. (9)

A 1985 congressional study group reported that more than one in ten 12-13 year olds and over one-third 14-15 year olds reported alcohol use in the past month. "By the time they are 16-17 years old, half of U.S. teenagers use alcohol, one quarter are smokers, one-fifth are marijuana users and one in 20 use cocaine."

According to Dr. Otis Bowen, former Secretary of Health & Human Services, 4.6 million adolescents annually -- 3 out of every 10 American teenagers -- have alcohol problems and nearly 9 out of 10 teenage automobile accidents involve alcohol.

According to a Bureau of Justice Statistics report on drugs and crime, nearly 85% of youth in long-term, state-operated juvenile facilities in 1987, reported use of an illegal drug in the past, and 63% had used an illegal drug on a regular basis.

According to responses from 41 states and D.C. to a Fall 1989 survey of National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors, at least 1.6 million adolescents need treatment for alcohol and other drug abuse, but only 123,500 (7.7%) of these adolescents are receiving treatment. (36)

A 1988 National Institute of Drug Abuse survey found that 72 million Americans, 37% of the population had tried at least one illicit drug in their lifetime. (20)

National Institute of Drug Abuse estimates that 6.5 million people are now using drugs in a manner which significantly impairs their health and ability to function. (20)

Between 1985 and 1988 the number of heavy cocaine users, including those using crack, rose sharply -33%- for those using cocaine once a week or more, and by 19% for daily and almost daily users.

The Drug Abuse Warning Network reports a *five-fold increase* in medical emergencies due to cocaine abuse since 1984, from 8,831 to 46,000 in 1988.

Nearly half of all accidental deaths, suicides and homicides are alcohol-related according to the Sixth Special Report to Congress on Alcohol and Health.

The number of client admissions to treatment for cocaine more than tripled from FY 1985 (39,696) to FY 1988 (134,734) according to a State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Profile Report.

C2. Crack Addicted And Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Infants

Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) was identified in 1973 as a pattern of defects in children born to women who drank heavily during their pregnancies. There is national evidence that drug use among pregnant women is increasing. Estimates are that women of child bearing age (15-44), 11% or 5 million are current substance abusers.

Fetal alcohol infants usually have one or more of the following problems:

Low birth weight
Developmental delay
Facial malformation
Central nervous system dysfunction
Mental retardation
Major organ malformation (20)

A survey done in 1988 by the National Association of Perinatal Addiction Research and Education, and the National Institute for Drug Abuse (NIDA) found:

- Women constitute 41% of the drug users;
- 11% are of child bearing age (15-44);
- **In 1988, 375,000 babies were born addicted;**
- Between 3,600 and 5,000 infants are born annually in the U.S. with FAS;
- Each year some 40,000 babies are born at increased risk because of their mothers' drinking during pregnancy.

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) and drug addicted babies born in the U.S., present serious social and health care costs. In early 1980's the costs were: (21)

$14.9 million for health care treatment of FAS infants;
$670 million for "total treatment costs" of 160,000 FAS; adults;
$510.5 million in lost productivity costs.

Nevada Statistics on Crack/FAS Issues

A 1989 survey of the State Welfare District Offices on placement of FAS and/or drug addicted babies had the following estimates: (22)

33 drug and alcohol addicted infants;
17 drug addicted infants; and
18 alcohol addicted Fetal Alcohol Syndrome infants.

Between July to October 1989, Reno Special Children's Clinic had 199 new referrals, of which 10-15% were drug/alcohol exposed babies. (23)

FY 1989, 80 newborns were admitted to hospital ICU's, of which 20 to 25% were from substance abusing mothers. (23)

C3. Lost Productivity Costs

A survey by the National Institute on Drug Abuse 1986-88 found that the threat of illegal drug use at places of work is immediate and pervasive. Results of the survey are as follows:

Between 10-23% of all U.S. workers use dangerous drugs;
Correlated with high job turnover;
Poor job performance; and
Absenteeism.

The United States Chamber of Commerce reports that a survey of drug abusing employees who sought help revealed that:

75% had used drugs on the job;
64% felt that drugs adversely affected their job performance;
44% sold drugs to other employees; and
18% stole from co-workers or the company.

The economic costs to society associated with alcohol and drug abuse is expected to be beyond $200 billion a year. Sixty-eight percent or $136 billion is due to alcohol abuse and alcoholism. (24)

For FY 1991, $1 billion in federal funds is proposed to treat and prevent this $200 billion a year disease. The funds amount to less than one-half of 1% of the total economic costs to society for alcohol and drug abuse each year. (24)

Annual productivity losses due to abuse of alcohol is $50.6 billion.

Annual productivity losses due to abuse of drugs is $26 billion.

Annual productivity losses due to substance abuse along with mental illness is $102.3 billion.

Annual productivity losses due to a worker abusing both alcohol and drugs is $80.7 billion. (24)

Nevada is experiencing an annual cost of over $200 million because of alcohol-related problems of those individuals employed within the state. (25)

The National Council on Alcoholism's formula for the annual cost of alcoholism is:

Annual payroll x 2.5% = cost per year of alcoholism and alcohol abuse.

1986 total annual payroll in Nevada = $8,680,517,959
$8,680,517,959 x 2.5% = $217,012,949. =

Costs to Nevada annually due to alcohol and drug abuse = $217,012,949

C4. Health Care Costs And Cost Effectiveness Of Alcohol And Drug Treatment

In 1986 the U.S. spent $458 billion on health care, or $1,837 per person. $238.1 billion or 52% is attributable to substance abuse. (26)

NATIONAL HEALTH CARE COST DATA

Foster care for addicted infants varies from $5,000 to $20,000 per year. (27)

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome newborn's daily hospital care is up to $1,800. (27)

Typical care costs for a victim of AIDS is $100,000 or more annually: Total of 112,984 AIDS cases as of March 1990. (28)

FY 1988 expenditures for alcohol and drug abuse treatment and prevention services totaled over $2.1 billion. (29)

Alcohol problems cost society $90 billion in health care and lost productivity. (30)

In 1989, $1.35 billion was spent for foster care and treatment services for addicted children. (31)

Health care costs for Fetal Alcohol Syndrome individuals are: (32)

$14.8 million for treatment of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome infants;
$670 million for treatment costs of $68,000 Fetal Alcohol Syndrome children under age 18;
$510.5 million in lost productivity; and
$760 million to treat 160,000 Fetal Alcohol Syndrome adults.

$102.3 billion is spent annually on treatment of substance abusers with mental health problems or 54% of the total $190.6 billion treatment costs. (33)

Every $1 spent for drug treatment saves society $11.54. (36)

NEVADA HEALTH CARE COST DATA

FY 1989, costs of educating a handicapped child in Nevada was $6,532. (34)

FY 1989 hospital care costs for addicted newborns was $21,000. (35)

C5. Youth Suicide

Among adolescents in the U.S., suicide is the "third leading cause of death after accidents and homicide." (37)

Teenagers who misuse alcohol and/or drugs are at "higher risk" for killing themselves than nonusers. (37) The risk factors for young people include: (38)

Alcohol and drug abuse;
Family breakdown and/or placement outside the home;
Symptoms of depression, aggression, or delinquency; and
Conflict with parents, peers or school officials.

Gang teenagers who die in single car accidents and drug overdose may actually be killing themselves. (39)

NATIONAL SUICIDE DATA (38)

The number of suicides reported among 15-14 year olds increased 200% in the last 30 years.

Since 1977 over 5,000 youth, ages 15-25, have killed themselves each year of which 1,000 or 20% by suicide.

For every one completed suicide, there have been 25-50 attempted suicides by youth.

As many as 12,000 children ages 5-14 are hospitalized for self-destructive acts.

NEVADA SUICIDE DATA

In 1988, 322 people committed suicide of which 16 (4.9%) were ages 0-19. (40)

In 1988, 2 (12.5%) out of 16 youths who committed suicide did so by drugs. (40)

1988, 91 youths ages 0-25 (31.8%) of the total 286 fatalities died in automobile accidents. (41)

In a 1986 survey of 1,500 Nevada urban high school students, 6% of the males and 19% of the females reported that they have attempted suicide at least once. (42)

In a 1986 survey of 1,500 Nevada urban high schools students, 36% males and 63% females knew someone who had committed suicide. (42)

C6. Child Abuse

Across the country more cases of child abuse are being reported, more children are dying, and drugs are involved. (43)

NATIONAL CHILD ABUSE DATA

In the last 18 months approximately 50 to 60% of the nationwide unsubstantiated child abuse and neglect cases involved substance abuse. (44)

In 1988, 1,200 children died from child abuse. (43)

In Washington, D.C., 90% of abused children were in the care of a substance abuser. (43)

In 1988, 2.3 million reports of child abuse were filed (an increase of 3% from 1987, which has a total of 2.2 million). (43)

In 1988, 30 to 40% of the 2.3 million filed child abuse neglect reports involved substance abuse. (43)

NEVADA CHILD ABUSE DATA

In 1988, Nevada State Welfare Division had 9,852 child abuse/neglect cases; 4,723 were substantiated, 2,198 cases or (46.5%), revealed substance abuse as a primary factor (excludes Clark and Washoe County). (45)

In October 1989, 30 infants in foster care in Las Vegas were alcohol/drug affected. (45)

In October 1989, 10 infants in foster care in Reno were alcohol/drug affected. (45)

1989, Washoe County Protective Services had 4,723 child neglect/abuse reports involving approximately 6,500 children of which 489 (7.5%) were placed in foster care. (46)

1989, Clark County had a total of 4,900 family child abuse/neglect referrals. Substance abuse was a factor in 20.% of the referrals (1,931 children from 995 families). (47)

As of November 1989, Nevada State Welfare had 200 teenagers in foster care of which 10 (5%) had a substance abuse problem. (45)

As of November 1989, 15 out of 104 teens (14.5%) in the Nevada State Welfare Division foster care in Reno, had a substance abuse problem. (45)

C7. Teen Pregnancy

NATIONAL TEEN PREGNANCY DATA (48)

There are over 1 million teenage pregnancies per year in the U.S.

Medicaid pays for about 30% of teen births each year, costing the public $41.35 billion annually. Public assistance to teen parents costs an additional $2.7 billion annually.

The national pregnancy rate for girls age 15-19 is 110 per 1,000.

Unmarried teenagers 15-19 have an abortion rate of 44 per 1,000.

Each day in the United States, 488 babies are born to women under age 18.

The pregnancy rate among American teens is twice as high as the rates in Britain, France, and Canada.

Nearly 500,000 teenagers obtain an abortion every year.

Sexually active teens ages 15-19, have the highest overall rate of sexually transmitted disease.

Approximately 80% of teenage boys, and 70% of teenage girls have intercourse in their teens.

80% of pregnant teenage girls drop out of high school.

NEVADA TEEN PREGNANCY DATA (48)

In 1987, Nevada had 3,797 teenage pregnancies (0-19 years of age) resulting in 1,978 births and 1,382 abortions.

In 1987, teens had 11.6% of the babies in Nevada versus 12.5% in 1988.

Infant mortality rate for teens in 1988 was 14 per 1,000.

10 teenage girls between the ages of 10 and 19 were pregnant in Nevada in 1987.

In 1988, there were 18,415 births of which 2,293 (12.5)%) were born to teens ages 10-19.

In 1988, 10.3% of teen births were low birth weight (LBW) versus 9.6% in 1987.

In 1988, an estimated 275 (10% LBW and 2% malformations) high risk births with severe complications were born to Nevada teens. These cost the state an average of $19,000 per birth, for a total of $5,225,000.

D. CRIMINAL HISTORY REPOSITORY STATISTICS

The Criminal History Repository began collecting data in the Spring in 1987, and did not achieve 100% reporting until mid January 1989. All statewide booking facilities are currently reporting.

The statistical information regarding drug related arrests is only available for the period of February 1987 through November 4, 1989.

The Repository file contained a total of 26,682 individual subjects (22,039 male - 4,643 female).

Of the above, 32,068 arrest events were reported and a total of 45,739 charged were posted. Of the 45,739 charges, 11,062 were drug related offenses posted to their records, the following race codes were assigned:

CODE	NUMBER	PERCENT
Asian	25	.71
Black	1,138	24.71
Indian	46	.90
Unknown	3	.01
White	3,392	73.67

17 percent of the total subjects on file were charged with a drug related offense since the Repository began collecting data.

24 percent of all charges on file relate to drug offenses.

The 1989 arrests statistics from the National Uniform Crime Report gave the following information concerning individuals arrested for drug abuse violations:

CODE	NUMBER	PERCENT
Asian	3,936	.5
Black	334,015	39.5
Indian	3,224	.4
White	503,125	59.6

D1. Arrests For Drug Abuse Violations, 1988

The 1988 drug abuse violation arrests total was 14 percent above the 1987 figure and 48 percent higher than in 1984. The types of drugs involved in the violations resulting in arrests during 1988 are shown by geographic region in the table below:

	U.S.	N.E.	MID	SOUTH	WESTERN
Arrest Type		(Percent distribution)			
Sale/manufacture:	27.4	34.9	30.6	26.8	20.8
Heroin or Cocaine	17.0	27.5	8.2	13.7	14.0
Marijuana	5.6	5.4	6.9	7.0	4.2
Synthetic or Manufactured	.8	.8	.6	1.5	.3
Other drugs	4.0	1.2	14.9	4.7	2.3
Possession:	72.6	65.1	69.4	73.2	79.2
Heroin or Cocaine	34.9	36.7	16.1	24.8	47.4
Marijuana	28.3	24.1	42.5	40.1	18.0
Synthetic or Manufactured	1.9	1.6	1.5	4.0	.6
Other drugs	7.4	2.6	9.2	4.3	13.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total # of arrests reported	850,034	224,447	125,879	218,195	281,513

	1987	1988	1989*
CASES OPENED:			
Narcotics Investigation	369	454	473*
ARRESTS:			
Narcotic Related	133	354	371*
CONVICTIONS:			
Narcotics Convictions	106	152	158*

	1987	1988	1989*
VALUE OF DRUGS SEIZED	$19.7M	$4.9M	$24.6M*
VALUE OF CASH & PROPERTY SEIZED:	$858,911	$2,093,132	$1,058,657*
VALUE OF CASH & PROPERTY FORFEITED TO THE NV DIVISION OF INVESTIGATIONS:	$26,609	$185,323	$203,060*

*(Statistics for 1989 are through November only)

D2. Substance Abuse Related Traffic Fatalities

Upon review of the vehicle accident statistics of the Nevada Department of Transportation, it can be perceived that there has been more substance abuse involved in the deaths of male drivers than female drives and in consideration of both teenagers and adults.

In addition, in 1989, there was a significant increase in substance abuse deaths among teenage drivers in comparison to the previous year while there was a slight decrease in the adult group.

	1987		1988		1989	
	TEENS	ADULTS	TEENS	ADULTS	TEENS	ADULTS
Male Drivers	8	118	6	131	12	131
Female Drivers	1	28	3	27	3	23
TOTALS	9	146	9	158	15	154

(Note: Teen = 19 years and under
Adult = 20 years and older)

D3. Spousal Abuse Incidents

According to a national survey, spousal abuse incidents are from 25% to 80% alcohol related depending on the area of the country.

There are presently no statewide statistics available indicating to what extent spousal issues are alcohol or drug related; however, the assistant director for the Office of Temporary Assistance for Domestic Crisis in Clark County has stated the spousal abuse incidents brought to their attention are about 75 percent substance abuse related.

The Executive Director for the Committee to Aid Abused Women in Washoe County (CAAW) state a review of their 1989 statistics disclosed 2,180 spousal abuse contacts by their office. Those incidents depicted 200 male subjects (9.2%) and 34 female subjects (2%) as substance abuse related. In addition, 29 (1%) of the incidents involved issues where both subjects were involved in substance abuse.

As required by NRS 171.137, spousal abuse incidents are reported to the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety by Nevada law enforcement agencies, a review of those files depicted the following:

	1989	1988	1987	1986
Males Arrested	3,515	2,929	2,370	2,857
Females Arrested	709	607	463	550
No one arrested (Mitigating Circumstances)	1,684	1,301	1,101	1,435
TOTALS	5,908	4,837	3,934	4,842

According to the Prison Public Information Officer, approximately 76.1% of the prison population has some type of substance abuse problem.

D4. Sentencing Statistics - Narcotics Offenders FY 86 - 88

The Department of Parole and Probation reported that during FY86, there was a total of 1045 subjects sentenced in Nevada for narcotics violations. In FY 87, there was 1152 and FY 88, there was 1486. This shows a 30 percent increase between FY 86 and FY 88.

D5. Alcohol And Drug Related Arrests - 1988

The Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse provided the following information concerning alcohol and drug related arrests in and sheriff's agency in the state.

TYPE OF OFFENSE	JUVENILE TOTAL ARRESTS	ADULT TOTAL ARRESTS
narcotic law violation	580	5,686
DUI	293	4,854
liquor law violation	1,292	1,518
civil protective custody	235	978
disorderly conduct	277	2,240
vagrancy	543	4,603

D6. Primary/Secondary Drugs Abused By Clients In Treatment

DRUG	'80	'81	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87
				(Percentage)				
Alcohol	43.6	46.3	50.1	52.3	54.8	53.8	49.6	48.8
Cannabis	19.7	18.6	19.8	20.9	21.2	19.8	17.8	13.8
Sedative	14.4	12.3	10.6	6.9	2.9	12.1	13.7	2.7
Opiates	11.2	9.6	9.0	9.5	11.0	12.2	13.7	10.0
Amphetamines	5.7	6.9	4.9	3.8	3.6	4.6	5.3	5.4
Cocaine	5.4	6.3	5.6	6.6	6.5	7.6	10.4	19.3

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